

**THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART
CLEVELAND 6. OHIO**

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CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART TO INSTALL EGYPTIAN EXHIBIT AT OLD ART SCHOOL

An Egyptian collection will be on view during September, October and November at the Old Art School, 11441 Juniper Road, temporary home of The Cleveland Museum of Art. The exhibition, selected and installed by members of the Museum's Education Department, illustrates how closely the art of ancient Egypt was united to her religion and philosophy of life after death. Their early belief that the soul would live on and need a body in which to live led to a unique form of art. Various other peoples have mummified their dead, but never in such a highly developed manner. Death was as important as life to the Egyptians and they started preparing for it early in youth.

Many pieces in the exhibit were once furnishings in the tombs of the upper-class. Since Egyptians buried their dead with objects they had used on earth and would need again in their future lives, much of the display represents the essentials of Egyptian everyday life as well as burial.

Included in the exhibition are many objects of particular interest to Cleveland school children. One of the most intriguing sculptures is the funerary boat, carved of wood and manned by a crew of wooden figures, which was placed in the tomb chamber probably to enable the deceased to make pilgrimages to Abydos or other sacred sites, or to carry the deceased to the West, "the Land of the Justified."

Lining the gallery walls are several lithographs by Louis Haghe, nineteenth century British artist, illustrating the Egyptian landscape and the architecture of the mysterious and massive temples.

A kohl pot for eye paint, corresponding to a present-day mascara case, is on view. Egyptians applied paint to their eye lashes and around their eyes to filter the sun's glaring rays. This same custom is practiced today by football players who smudge under their eyes to protect them.

Also included in the show is a head rest from a tomb. A head rest with a small pillow was placed under the head of the mummy to comfort and protect the head. Head rests as pillows are still being used by some African tribes who, probably like the Egyptians, find them cooler than our western style pillow.

Particularly attractive are the dishes and containers of glass, clay and stone, the material from which the finest wares were made.

Jewelry is well represented in the exhibition as Egyptians loved to adorn and decorate themselves. They wore numerous golden charms or amulets with magic qualities to encourage beneficial relationships with the gods, to repel evil or to protect their bodies on the long journey into the next world.

From earliest times most of their jewelry was made from gold. Egyptians did not polish metal, but gave it instead a dull, mat finish. Jewels native to Egypt were the garnet, carnelian, turquoise, lapis lazuli, amethyst, hematite and amazon stone. The Egyptians used a great deal of glass - their lavish use of beads, strung in broad bands on collars, bracelets and anklets, is found nowhere else in the ancient world.

Other objects in the show include a statue of the head of Queen Hatsheput, first great woman ruler of Egypt, stone reliefs from Egyptian tombs, and examples of hieroglyphics.